

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 18, line 8, and bridging to page 19, line 7 with the following rewritten paragraph:

In case fine zinc particles are added into an aqueous solution obtained by subjecting alkyl silicate to a hydrolysis polymerization reaction, it is preferred to uniformly disperse the fine zinc particles in the aqueous treating fluid using an organic dispersing agent. The organic dispersing agent can be added into the aqueous treating fluid, for instance, by feeding fine zinc particles into water having added therein the organic dispersing agent, thereby preparing a fine zinc particles dispersed aqueous medium containing fine zinc particles uniformly dispersed therein, and then mixing the fine zinc particles dispersed aqueous medium with the aqueous solution obtained by subjecting alkyl silicate to a hydrolysis polymerization reaction. As the organic dispersing ~~medium~~ agent, preferably used from the viewpoint of affinity with fine zinc particles and cost are an anionic dispersing ~~medium~~ agent (for example, an aliphatic polycarboxylic acid, a salt of polyether polyester carboxylic acid, a salt of high molecular polyester acid polyamine, a salt of high molecular polycarboxylic acid long chain amine, etc.), a nonionic dispersing ~~medium~~ agent (for example, a carboxylic acid salt, a sulfonic acid salt, or an ammonium salt of polyoxyethylene alkyl ether or sorbitan ester, etc.), a high molecular dispersing ~~medium~~ agent (for example, a carboxylic acid salt, a sulfonic acid salt, or an ammonium salt of water-soluble epoxy, a styrene-acrylic acid copolymer, a glue, etc.), and the like.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 29, line 25, and bridging to page 31, line 12 with the following rewritten paragraph:

The coating jig Z shown in Fig. 4, for example, can be used as follows. Fig. 6 is a schematic diagram showing a planar view of a part of an example of a state in which the coating jig Z having plural planar work pieces X set thereon is attached on approximately the outer peripheral edge portion of a turn table 2 using a known freely detachable attaching means. The work pieces X are immersion coated with a paint by immersing the turn table 2 having attached thereon the coating jig Z having the work pieces X set thereon into a paint tank 4, in according with the schematic process flow diagram shown in Fig. 1; i.e., by elevating the paint tank 4 using an air cylinder [[2]] 3. Then, the paint tank 4 is lowered by using the air cylinder 3 to take out the turn table 2 from the liquid. Finally, the dip spin coating is completed by rotating the turn table 2 by using a motor 5 around the center shaft 1 that is used as the axis of rotation, to thereby centrifugally cut off the paint adhered in excess to the flat plane of the work pieces X. After passage of an arbitrary duration of time, the coating jig Z having the work pieces X still set thereon is detached from the turn table 2, and if desired, the work pieces X, which are still set on the coating jig Z, are subjected to a dry treatment (natural drying or hot drying) at an arbitrary place. Then, the coating jig Z having the work pieces X still set thereon is reversed upside down and attached again on the turn table 2, such that the dip spin coating is carried out in a process similar to that above. In this manner, the positions of the mounting trace and the contact trace generated in the second coating can be differed from those generated in the first coating, and the mounting trace and the contact trace generated in the first

coating can be coated in the second coating; thus, a more uniform coating can be applied to the work pieces X. Subsequently, the coating jig Z having the work pieces X still set thereon is detached from the turn table 2, and if desired, the work pieces X, which are still set on the coating jig Z, are subjected to a dry treatment (natural drying or hot drying) at an arbitrary place; in this manner, [[an]] a uniform coating film can be efficiently formed on a large number of work pieces without causing the fluctuation in the film thickness.